ENCAMPMENT. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16 .- The State Labor Congress will meet at Camden to-morrow, with repre-sentatives from most of the labor unions of the State. The subjects to be considered are of considerable importance and are principally of a public nature. Last winter the Legislature passed an act concerning the structure and supervision of factories. It was copied from the radical English statute when introduced, but was materially changed when it was considered. It is was materially changed when it was considered. It is proposed to urge the restoration of the original provision. The question of school accommodation will also come up. It is notorious that it is deficient and that any attempt to compel the attendance at school of children of school age would result in ac overrowding the buildings as to make large iditions immediately necessary. This many of the swaships could not afford, and many friends of educacrowding the tion are carnestly in favor of securing such action as may be needed toward investing part of the enormous and nparatively unproductive School Fund in school idings. It is deemed an absurdity that, with several lions in the School Fund, the children of the State and be in need of a place to receive instruction. It is should be in need of a place to receive instruction. It is also proposed to consider in the congress the question of belier inspection and the competency of engineers, with a risw of outsiming some law. Nothing now exists on a risw of outsiming some law. Nothing now exists on the singular way all learned at school that 'the shortest distance between two points ion the surface of special to the life and limb. The congress will also distance between two points ion the surface of special to the life and limb. The congress will also distance between two points ion the surface of special to the life and limb. The congress will also distance between two points ion the surface of special to the life and limb. protect on to life and limb. The congress will also disseveral other subjects, including some relating more iediately to the interests of the labor union. is somewhat curious that some of the pies which are to be brought up are afterestly conceded to be of general interest and State importance, yet they are left to the consideration of this pody, with comparatively little heed from the vast

state census, which is now completed, shows a population of 1,270,825, with one township to The state census, which is now completed, shows a jobal population of 1,276,825, with one township to hear reason which will not materially change the result. Hunterno. Morris and Sussex snow a total decrease of 42,735, all the majors showing an increase, the net addition soing 145,000. The losses are due parily to the fron trade as season and parily to the failing off in the properity of the small tewns, owing to the increased properity of the small tewns, owing to the increase facturies for transacting bus... with the larger places; facturies for transacting bus...

from New-York City continuing to be the principal source of supply.

The wages of farm inbor in New-Jersey have been the subject of an extended paper from the National Bureau of Statistics, in which an amount of accaracy is rhown of Statistics, in which an amount of accaracy is rhown which is somewhat confounding to the farmers of the State, who find no such prevaiting average as the report indicates. The amounts said to be paid, exceeding adollar a day with board, would also stateger most employing a day with board, would also stateger most employing the have found little difficulty in cetting help for a much lower rate. There has been a freedom in dealing with attaits ties of labor in the State which is a continual source of astonishment. The State Eurean of Statistics configure in the work of collecting facts of this kind with much assiduity, but without encess worth mentic fling, and anything fike trustworthy statements seem to be impossible without a house-te-house visitation and an inquilisition much more thorough than any yet attempted.

The disampment of the First Brigade, National Goard, The disampment of the First Brigade, National Goard, which opened at Sea Girt yesterday, has been long auticipated with the groatest interest by the mea and a large ramber of civilians who take an earnest interest in the millita of the State. It is hoped that the result will be the purchase of the property, or of some site causally well located, as a permanent camp. It is certain that the encampment will be of yearly occurrence, and there are good acomonical reasons why a permanent location should be secured. The members of the Guard are cossiderably interested in the question whether they are to receive the regular per diom allowance of they are to receive the regular per diom allowance of SI a day for their service. They are willing to do without it, but in view of the great desirability of keeping up the quota of dee militia, high authorities are strongly in favor of offer, in as many inducements to emist as possible, and the allowance would be an important one. pment of the First Brigade, National Guard.

PENNSYLVANIA AFFAIRS.

COLONEL QUAY'S CANVASS PROSPERING.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS DECLINE THE NOMINA-TION-SERKING CUSTOM HOUSE PLACES.

[FROM AN OCCUSIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Aug 16 .- Colonel Quay, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was in this city last week and reported that everything was going in his favor. Thus far the Democracy have not found a suitable candidate to put up in opposition to Colonel Quay. The names of B. K. Jamison and C. H. to Colonel Quay. The marges of B. K. Jamison and C. H. Banes, of this city, and A. J. Kenting, of Pittsburg, have been prominently mentioned. Colonel Robert P. Dechert, city controller, would be the strongest candidate that could be brought out against Quay, but he positively declines to run.

hat each the brought our against clicker is that W. Ellwood Rowan the other City Republican ticket is that W. Ellwood Rowan s to be the candidate for sheriff.

Mr. John Cadwalnier, the new Collector of the Port, is warrun with candidate for positions under him. As the Jascon House clerks are supposed to be protected by the Civil Service law, an unprecedented demand for lift Service blanks has arisen. Over 200 applications are been made for them during the past few days. It Civil Service bianks has arisen. Over 200 applications have been made for them during the past few days. It is generally believed that the purpose of the new Collectors to make vacancies under the pretext of economy, retreendment and reform," and then to fill up the ranks ngain on the ground that on practical trial the work was found to require a greater number of men. The case of Miss Adrianna P. Brinckle, who, it is albeed, has been shat up in a hospital for the insame at

The case of airs administration and the reliability of the insune at Harri-burg for twenty-seven years although same, is at Harri-burg for twenty-seven years although same, is at Irseling attention. The correspondence in the case is remarkable. Miss Brinckie was a bright, handsome young woman, For some reason her father had her committed to an insone asylum. There is every reason to believe that he knew she was not insone. His daughter came out of the ssylum a gray-haired woman of sixty.

Fue theatres are getting ready for the fall campaign.

All will be handsomely brushed up, and the Wainut will

he practically a new theatre.

The ladies councited with the Children's Country Week The ladies connected with the Children's Country Week Association had 400 children conveyed to the country in the work just closed. These little ones with their carsetakers were left at farm-houses along the line of the ecveral ratiroals to remain a full week. The ladies complists of a hock of funds, having during the summer expended their surplime and they say that unless \$2,000 in momeliately subscribed the experiences will cease. Enough money still remains to care for the sick children for the next two weeks. The association had since the latter part of May given and pand for a week's no.24 in the country—or over 2,000 paor children.

## CONNECTICUT INTERESTS.

SALE OF A NEWSPAPER'S PROPERTY-THE ELEC-TION FOIL GOVERNOR NEXT YEAR.

THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) HARTFORD, Aug. 16 .- The property of The Hartford Telegr. m will be sold next week. There has been absorbed in stock about \$20,000, and additional dobts incurred amounting to about \$10,000. An inventory of the property places its value at \$1,200. There is a mortgage of \$2,000, held by ex-Governor Waller, and

about \$500 preferred claims of workmen.
On the first Monday in October the annual elections of town officers will take place. In November of next year, however, there will be political music. A Governor, all the State officers, State Senators from all the districts, Members of the Legislature from all the towns, and Members of Congress will be chosed, and the Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Hawley. There is a good deal of talk now about the nomination for Governor. If Governor Harrison is not a candidate, Mr. Lounsbury, of Endgefled, who is a popular entiren of Fairfield County, and well known in New York financial circles, and who was a conspicuous candainte for Governor two years ago, will come to the front probably very fast. The Domocrats will hominate A. E. Burr, of The Hartford Times, with a rush if he will take it. The Trintum correspondent is informed that take it. The Trintum correspondent is informed that take it. The Domocrat, has given notice that he must attend to his private matters for the present, and that it would be a pleasure to him to support Mr. Burr if he were a candidate before the convention. will elect a United States Senator to adecced Senator

A HEARTLESS BOOK COLLECTOR.

A HEARTLESS BOOK COLLECTOR.

Prom The Boston Advertiser.

In a recent number of an Italian journal of high nathority in literary matters, a correspondent, writing of the Hotel Dronot and the amazing treasures of noise-brac, art and history that have changed hands in this extraordinary banear, notes also a few events of literary interest. Of M. Firmin-Didot, whose helrs obtained more than three multon francs from the sale of his library, is told an assected which does no great locar to him as academician or honest citizen. The book collector, Jacob (P. Laccotx), on the way to visit his friend bidot, passing in front of the morgue, spies, on a second-hand book stall, as a all volume bound in leather and ormamented with the arms of Louis XVI. He pays the price asked for it, two francs, pockets it, and arrived at the house of his friend, asks him if he pessesses a complete set of the original edition of Moliere.

"I should possess it," replied Didot, "If Tartuffe' were not lacking, but I have never had the happiness of finding it."

"Well," exclaimed the book collector, "I bought it just now for lorty sous."

"Well," exclaimed the book collector, "I bought it just now for forty sous."
The publisher was beside himself with amazement, grew pale, seksed the book and exclaimed that "from the monagent that "fartife" is in the hands of Firmin-Didot, Firmin-Didot will never loose his hold of it."

"Be it so," and Lacroix, glad to please a friend, "but with the agreement that it shall never be despoiled of the desired by the sound of the second of the second

mailer, as replaced by a masser, greatly was increased the worth of this little volume greatly was increased the worth of this little volume.

Meanwhile the dealer in second-hand books had perceived his mistake, hastened to Laeroix, and, frusting in his well-known probity, reminded him that the day before he had sold him for two france a thing that cost Zorty-dve, and describing to him the misfortune and misery of his family, imploring him to give him the misery of his family, imploring him to give him the

NEW-JERSEY STATE TOPICS. did not and would not understand, and finally drove LETTERS, FROM THE PEOPLE.

HURRYING TEA FROM YOKOHAMA.

ADVANTAGES OF THE ROUTE BY WAY OF TACOMA -TEA FOR THE MILLION COMING. Two thousand tons of tea are crossing the Pacific Ocean on the bark Isabel, to be landed at Tacoma and forwarded thence to St. Paul, Chicago and New-York by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Frazar, of the irm of Frazar & Co., consignors of the cargo, and agents of the Northern Pacific at Yokohama, fauncd himself vigorously a few days ago in his office, at No. 121 Frontst, as he discoursed to a Trimune reporter on the mani-" Up to this time," fold advantages of the new route. said he, "there have been two routes by which ten has come from Yokohama; overland through San Francisco and round by Suez. They have about equally divided the spoils, each route handling 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 pounds. The time by way of the Suez Canai is sixty days, or, when stops are made at Chinese ports, from sixty-cirkt to seventy-five days. By the other route it is from fifteen to eighteen days between Yakohama and San Francisco by steamer, and from eleven to seventeen between San Francisco and New-York,-total from twenty-six to thirty-five days. Some of the overland freight is carried in sailing vessels to San Francisco. The quickest trip ever made between these ports by a suling vessel of ours was twenty-eight]days. distance from Yokohama to Tacoma is 700 miles less

shortest distance between two points ion the surface of a sphere is the arc of a great circle pussing through those points. The prevailing winds are favorable, so we ought to save five or sax days. This would bring the suffing time flows to twenty-four or twenty-six days, and the time by rail being from tweive to sixteen days, gives a total of from thirty-six to forty-two days. The freight rate is \$1.75 per hundred pounds, while the charges by steamer are \$3, and by sailing vessel to San Francisco they have averaged \$2.25. Another ship will bring over a second lead in a few days, and if all goes well a regular line will be established from Yokohama to Tacoma and Forthard. Ten special trains of twenty cars each will bring the Isabel's carge across the continent. The reason why we can cut the rates so low is that there is always plenty of oulgoing freight from Tacoma. There are coul mines and saw inflis within thirty miles of the wharf, where our vessels unload, and much grain is exported. Wharfage, etc., is low, while everything is high in San Francisco and there is great competition for outgoing freights.

"Salling vessels have never carried anything but the cheaper grades of teas," said abouter in disconsing the new route, "and they come poking along in the latter part of the season. Importers rush the better grades ever in a marry or steam and rail. The trouble with sailing vessels is, heir uncertainty. They may in-2e the voyage in one month, "they may take two. With the trapid business changes on the present, this is a great dressback."

THE PICKLE SUPPLY.

GROWERS DISGUSTED WITH LOW PRICES-HOW THE

GOODS ARE COLORED. . The pickle supply in general this year will be exceedingly light. In some localities the yield will equal about half that of has season, walte in others there will be none at all. This is not owing to the depredations of the grab worms, though they have appeared extensively among the vines in Westchester County and in certain sections elsewhere, but'lt arises from a failure to plant on the part of the farmers. For the last two or three years there has been an overproduction and pickles were old oftentimes for less than it cost to raise them Almost every dealer in the city has an immense stock on hand, so that even with a great shortage prices will not a lyance materially for some time yet.

" From no point," sail Mr. Alare, of the Westelnester

Pickle Works, yesterday, "do we get favorable advices of the crop. The ontlook in Michigan is as bad as it is here p the East. Last year we got over 15,000,000 pickles rom Greenlawn; we will not get 3,000,000 from ther this season. Sing Sing gave us 6,000,000 last year; 2,000,000 is all we can expect from there this season. We shall not get any from Dobbs Ferry, though last yea we had 3,000,000 from there. But it is not to be won-dered at. Tacke has been no money in the business reasonable to expect the farmers to work for nothing. I think there will be some advance in prices but not at once. We had a similar experience in 1871-72, when prizes went no from \$2 a thousand to over \$4. But this time everybody is stocked. Why, I know where I can now buy 2,009,000 in the sait for \$1.75 a thousand. This

now buy 2,30,000 in tere is in the market."

"Do you sell as many control pickles as ever !"

"No, the demand for the 'natural' pickles increases ever year. Fifteen years age it was rare to soil a keg of the latter, but now we sell us much of one as the on think that coloring makes the pickles injur-

"Do on think that coloring masses the precise is justices to lead in "."

Not the way we do it. Come and see for yourself, "."

The reporter followed him lots a large reem amount the slies of which should large wooden troughts full of water warmed by steam gloss cumular through it. The water is those containing the pickles for coloring was of a dark green that rendered so by the couper issing of the tunks. In this liquid they are saked autil the color is set, after which they are thoroughly weaked and all foreign matter is taken from them. The amount of compersa remaining in them is too small, it is chalused to injure any one. Those that are left in their autural state easie out of the vata alight brown, being simply purhodied and their cleanued by cold water, which in the factory is supplied by a force pump from a well underneath.

neath.

"We have never heard of a person being in ared by any
of our goods," said. Mr. Afare, "and we have been in
business a long thate. The trouble arises, if at all, from
a failure to wash the pickles well after boiling them in
the copper vats."

the copper vats."

FRESH TROUBLE OVER THE MEDICAL CODE.

From The Philosolophia Fress.

That the Ninth International Medical Congress will hold its sessions in America in 1887 is thought by the interested physicians to be extremely doubtful. The Coppenhagen Congress, in 1884, was largely represented by Americans, among whom were cight monibers. ley the association in the name of the profession of America and accepted by the International Executive Committee, which invested the American committee with the powers necessary for organization. After studying the methods of work and the mode of organizing the Cogress the eight representatives refurned home and entered upon the duties which would bring about the desired meeting in the United States. These gentlemen composed the invitation Committee: Austin Fint, of New-York; John Billings, U.S. A.; Minis Hays, of Philadelphia; H. F. Campbell, of Washington; L. A. Sayre, of New-York; George J. Engleman of St. Louis; Christopher Johnston, of Baltimore, and John M. Browne, U.S. N. In May of this year the American Committee presented the result of its labors at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in New-Orleans. Acting under the resolutions which called it into existence, it had added thirty-four new members. The report met with a most extraordinary reception; the committee was charzed by members of the body with partiality in its appointments and with having exceeded its authority. The report was finally repodiated, every addition to the original committee deglared vold, and the association took the business into its own hands. A new committee of thirty-discht was appointed upon the plan of geographical distribution, comprising members from the different States and a representative from both the Army and Navy. The new committee heid its first businessameethin at Chicago in June. In the meantime Drs. Billings, Hays, Englessen, Johnston, and Browne had tendered their resignations as original committee with the Army and Navy. The new committee to office upon the various sections and subjects to be discussed in the committee withdrew from the original committee to office upon the various sections and subjects to be discussed in the committee withdrew from the original committee to office upon the various sections and subjects to be discussed in the committee withdrew from the original committee t

GENERAL GRANT'S MISSING WILL.

Long Branch Letter to The Philiadelphia Press. Mr. Childs, who was seen at his coarmin. Mr. Childs, who was seen at his charming villa at Elberon by The Press correspondent this monning, said: "Yes; it is a missake to say that Goneral Grant left no will. His cottage adjoined mine, as is generally known, and every dny while he was here he was at my house or I at his. One day last August he came over with a paper in his hand that, he said, was his will, and asked Dr. Morton and myself to witness it. We affixed our elgratures to the doenment, and the General took it away. I do not know what he did with it. Perhaps some member of the family has it. I am auxious to see it produced, so that I may prove my signature. The will was drawn in by Mr. Purrington, a Now-York lawyer. The General's regular local advisor was Clarence Seward. Of course it is impossible to say what disposition has been made of the property until the will is read. I only know "-with a smile-"that a legatee canot be a witness to a will."

THE WRONG CREATURES SCARED.

From the Milwauke Sentinel.

To deter boys from climbing the telephone poles at Fou du Lae the plan of attaching wire to the spikes and connecting them with a battery was conceived and it worked to perfection. The first day no less than 200 boys attempted to chum the pole but immediately received such a shock that they retreated in dismay. Later, however, a farmer drove up to the pole and hitched his horses. One of the animals unsuspectingly caught hold of the spike and immediately there was a start and a jump and the bitching-strap snapped and away went the team. The farmer suffered the fracture of three ribs in attempting to stop the runaways, one or more women were run over and the wagon smashed to atoms.

continuously that, with a librarian's absent mind (Lacroix was accustomed to call it so, with a fat the end of a few days the old, wrinkled leather eplaced by a master-place in morocco, and so was increased the words of this little volume that wold for 1,000 frames.

James Crutcher, who has been absent several weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on this mistake, hastened to Lacroix, and, trasting well-known problity, reminded him that the day he had sool him for two frances a thing that cost vs. and describing to him the misforiume and of his family, imploring him to give him the of his family, imploring him to give him the the fall had so him for two frances at hing that cost vs. and describing to him to give him the his book.

The Barnestile (Ga.) Gazette.

James Crutcher, who has been absent several weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the word resulting last. He brought with him a curiosity in the way of a neat walking cane, made by his father, who has been absent several weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the word resulting last. He brought with him a curiosity in the way of a neat walking cane, made by his father, who has been absent several weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the word visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the word was in Tennessee, returned home on the word visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the word visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the bring last. He brought with him a curiosity in the way of a neat walking cane, made by his father, frid weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the brought weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the brought weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the brought weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the brought weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, returned home on the brought weeks visiting relatives in Tennessee, ret

OFFICIAL CROP STATEMENT-THE PROSPECT. To the Edstor of The Tribune. SIR: A month ago I ventured to predict Sir: A month ago I ventured that you would soon find somebody printing and others circulating the blundering statement that the exports of wheat during the year 1884-85 were only 129,000,000 bushels, flour included. To-day that blundering the year 1884-85 were only 129,000,000 bushels, flour included. der is on its rounds, having started just where greater care ought to be expected, namely, in the official bulletin of the Produce Exchange, which also gives the exports of the previous fiscal year as about 4,000,000 bu less than they really were. The official Treasury statement for the fiscal year makes the excess of exports over

imports for the two years as follows: Experis. 1885.
Flour, bbls. 10,646,602
Equals wheat, bush 47,910,114
Experts wheat, bush 84,728,634 Total wheat, bush....... 132,638,748 111,603,828

In June my estimate for exports during the year was 133,575,175 bushels, so that I allowed a little more than the quantity actually exported. At that time, the full statement of immigration for the year had not appeared, and I used the estimated population January 1 for the mean population in estimating the year's consumption. A more accurate statement for the mean population of the consuming year, 57,722,537, would give a slightly larger consumption for food than was formerly estimated, namely, 254,964,46 bushels, and for food, and seed and exports, 438,751,011 bushels. This would leave 74,000,000 bushels from last year's crop, besides the large stock brought over from the crops of 1882 and 1883.

The official statement by the Agricultural Bureau fixes the higher in July, about which there was such a tremendons clatter, at 6,000,000 bushels and the yield for the year at 357,000,000 bushels. In eight preceding years the crop had been larger, and in all we had raised 3,559,000,000 bushels, averaging 444,875,000 bushels yearly. The exports in those eight years were about 1,115,000,000 bushels, averaging 139,375,000 bushels. Yet the stock on hand July 1 was certainly more than 120,000,000 bushels, which with the yield this year gives us a supply of 477,000,000 bushels—more than the average yield. The consumption for the year which has just commenced will be about 313,000,000 bushels unless the acreage sown and consequently the consumption for seed should increase. The question is whether we can export the rest—ay 25,000,000 bushels which the average for the past signt years. The recent decline in price offers a chance; before, there was now.

Nuc. Form, Aug. 16, 1885. the quantity actually exported. At that time, the full

VICTOR HUGO'S JOHN BROWN.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Sin: The letter of your Paris correspondent with regard to Victor Hago and John Brown recalls may memories of the years just preceding and follow-ing the Harper's Ferry episode. Twenty-five years ago slavery seemed to its apologists and defenders more strongly tatrenched in power than ever. John Brown was dead. His enterprise had failed. The sanctity of slavery had been vinificated. The State of Virginia, after the United States marines had captured the audaelous handed who had ventured to attact slavery in its very citadel, had put the survivors to death with the due terms of law. Appeals for mercy were made to the Jovernor of Virginia, and he would have been wise hari e exercised his prerogative, but he dared not do so, and o John Brown's soul began that march which was to end at the constitut. Twenty-two years after the execution is remarked to a Democratic politician and Southern sympathiser, one second of Desember, that it was the universary of the hanging of John Brown; and his reply surprised me profoundly. He said that that execution was one of the greatest political blunders that

Now with regard to the picture mentioned by your and ever been committed. correspondent: In 1961, while Buckman was President, and before the guns of Samter had been heard, I clipped from The New Ocleans Bulletin a paragraph which I still

possess and which is as follows: Victor Hugo's John Prown —The Paris corresponden Vietor Higgs's John Prown —The Paris correspondent of a New-York paper gives the following description of singular work of art now to be seen in Paris: Groups of pass magers gather this week in front of the Boulevard pint shop windows to look at Victor Higgs's John Prown. It is a strange, weird engraving, after a high satisfies sketch by that nobly families, position right and from a deep background of marky globes projects gallows tree, and hanging from it a human form. The high light that relieves the grain horser falls from the aven on this gallows tree, and on the head and breast cities vietie. No teature of the man, no stagle, slightest

write this I have before me a photograph, made not from the engraving but from Victor liquo's ewn drawing, and which I bought in Paris, as an inscription on the back shows us, on the 234 of June, 1863. It completely answers the graphic leseription quoted above and also that given by your description quoted above and also that given by your correspondent. The publishers appear to have been making & Che., 10 Bonferrard Poissonniere, and if that house is still in existence information ungut be obtained of the original, unless happing it should be found among the poet's papers. Hugo, it is said, wrote a drawn of which John Brown was the hera, but if seems never to have been published. If may yet appear.

Brooklyn, July 30, 1885.

GRANT NOT A TANNER IN GALENA.

Sin: In your SEMI-WEEKLY of July 24 you give "a conversation that took place in Galena, Iil., a few months before the opening of the civil war." sere never was a "Grant's transey " in Galena, My self a former resident of that hilly town and presty familiar with its listory, I feel nathorized to pronounce the current stories about U. S. Grant working in a tenery at Galena wholly apperyphal. Grant & Son were leather dealers in Galena, but not leather makers there. Their tanning was done clasware, mustly in Kenticky, and the stock was kept for sale in the Illinois town. In the interest of simple truth it ought to be known that General Great was not a Galena tanner.

Vinton, 1983, Aug. 6, 1855.

E. H. Avery.

PUBLIC POLITENESS OF WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Tribuns. Sta: I have read "Street Car Politeness" or THE THINGSE and must admit there is more truth than poetry in the statements made by your correspondent egarding the politeness of women in street cars, boats ste. Only last week I saw three women and a child sic. Only last week I saw three women and a child about three years old occupying four seets from Jerssy, fity to Elizabeth, while there were four ladies standing in the same car. Now, the three year-old child who had add no fare was allowed to occupy a full seat, while four ladies were standing who had padd their fare and were sutified to seats, why deleas, this mother of the child take it on her lap and offer a seat to cres of the indies, who by right was entitled to it if fithis is the politeness of women, why should they expect more of the men I as to offering women seats. I have done so many, many threes, and have not received even "Thank you," but on the contrary I have received even "Thank you," but on the contrary I have received acold frown as much as to say," If is your place to get up." Politeness costs nothing, and if hadies would be a little more point and considerate, I have no deant, that they would and gentlemen just as politic and considerate as politic and cover. If pointe and considerate, I have so donat, that they would indigentlemen just as polite and courteous as ever. I men are less courteous to women than formerly it is the act of women.

Jensey. New-York, July 25, 1885.

THE STILETTO AND THE PAMOUS OLD ALIDA.

To the Edutor of The Tribune. Sin: The Stiletto the other day ran 90 milesto New-London, Conu., in 4 hours and 13 thingtes, and all of the papers printed reports of the event, as if it was remarkable in our days of progress. But we look with interest to the days of the Alida and her records, which are better than the Mary Powell or Sillette, viz.; from Robinson-at., New-York, to Rondont Light, 99% miles, to four hours, making six landings, to the year would live to run against the time of the Alida. This would be a fair lest for speed, for this boat made even better time than the Mary Powell ever did under the is ese circumstances.
I give a comparative table of miles for the old Alida and the Mary Powell:

Yours respectfully, GEORGE H. CLAPP. Weppingers Falls, Aug. 5, 1885.

TRUMPING UP CHARGES TO GET OFFICES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Stu: I am an anti-Blaine Republican who voted for Blaine because I understood that his defeat meant a change both in the policy and officers of the Government. We lost and must take the consequences. Business is depressed just us we thought it wend be The offices are being filled by Democrats just as we thought they would be, and that is all right. But this idea of turning out Republicans for cause only is all wrong. It sate each hingry Democrat to trumping up wrong. It sets each hingry Democrat to trumping upcharges against the man whose place he wants.
Before the end of this Administration there will be nonebut Democrats on guard, and it will be much better for
present incumbents if they realize this and save their
manhood while they lose their offices. I know of some
m'n in the Castom House who assiss the leading Independents like pictpockets during the on apsign, but are
now holding up their little paws in supplication to the
very men whom they traduced. Would it not be better
to take a vacation until the water counts around !

New York, August 5, 1895.

IL L. P.

DISINTERESTED ENGLISH LOVE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I have been favored with a circular from the Higgins Salt Company, of Liverpool, England. It is addressed to the dairy interests of the United States. Every person receiving a copy is requested to write a gressman of the district, asking that salt may be placed on the free list. The Higgins Company take pains to state that they have no interest in the matter, sings and

add the tax of 25 cents a sack to the selling price of their add the tax of 25 cents a sack to the selling price of their sals, hence the circular is printed and circulated in the sols interest of the people of this country.

Without expressing any opinion as to the question of a tariff on salt, what business has a Liverpool ilim to meddie with American affairs i And why should they state plainly that the present Administration is in a position to heed requests on this subject i E. T. Nelson.

Delucare, Ohio, August 8, 1885.

A PLEA FOR THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The negro leader of the past, in defend-

Sir: The negro leader of the past, in defending his people has been actuated by the forcible recollections of the unmortied cruelty minimistered to them by the advocates and upholders of the institution of chattel slavery and the inhuman brutalities committed months the same of the institution of the tild savery and the inhuman brutalities committed months the savery and the inhuman brutalities committed months the savery and the inhuman brutalities committed months the savery and the inhuman brutalities committed in the savery and the inhuman brutalities committed in the savery and the savery and the inhuman savery contentions with their antigonistic and inflammatory contentions with their oppressors, resulting in disaster to themselves. To their credit be it remembered that in their unfortunate condition they were as intellectual dwarfs attempting to measure minds with intellectual glants, they having them overshalowed for nearly 300 years beneath the narrowness of ignorance.

Such was then their condition. But now, the negro leaders, with rare exceptions, are endeavoring to banish from memory the davaning recollections, and implant instead an example of moral caurage; a heart not of vengeance, but a conduct of meritorous entreaty for a yeast canaderation of their political and civil rights by their more favored brothers. Therefore I sak space in the columns of The Tahnuna, that I may express my prerogative in behalf of the colored people in view of the facia stated. I sak the representatives of the Ancient Order of Forceters in convention, or soon to assemble, that they give an imparital consideration unbinased by petty prejudice; to the Godgiven rights of an opposed and oppressed, buthumane people. I implore Heaven to guide them in the rectifued of their thoughts and actions upon this most important subject that they it least in America may demonstrate to the world that they recognize the brotherhood of man.

\*\*New-Fork\*\*, Aug. 16, 1885.\*\*

\*\*Carsan A. Tayton.\*\*

The writer evidently has in mind the fact th

[The writer evidently has in mind the fact that the summons sent to the delegates to the convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters, convened at Detroit on Saturday, mentioned that one point of special interest to come before the convention, would be the question whether or not to strike out the word " white " from the constitution and se cept and initiate a colored man into the order the same as a white applicant .- Ed.

THE FASHIONS.

FOR THE MIDSUMMER SEASON.

HATS AND BONNETS-TRAVELLING COSTUMES-

LIGHT WRAPS.

A few years ago the charming caprices of fashion, with which no one quarrels, were confined to bennets from the earliest importations up to the first roses of June, and thereafter very few wagaries were indulged in; but in these latter days bonnets come in and go out with the moon, in fashion when they are ordered, and out of fashion when received. The bonnet proper has disappeared; in its place has arisen a multiple of shapes and designs, some like the gardens of the Greeks terraced with fruit and flowers, others a partern of flowers shaded with foliage, or graceful with fluffy ereamy faces. The shapes are legion. In Paris, the fruits made of India rubber, wonderfully natural, are changed with the season for each sort. Small capotes reastill worn, but only upon ceremonious occasions. and nofwithstanding the obely of some of the bounces with steeple, voicano, mountain pens, sugar-loaf, stove-pipe, painted crowns and indescribable fronts, they are extremely becoming and therefore popular. The brims are put into fantastic shapes to not each style of face, and the effect is coquettrah, especially when the wide brunned hats are covered with the most transparent muslin and frills of lace. A new Louis XV capote of pale Chartronse green crèpe has a high con leal crown, sgainst this are placed large bows of pale green and white gauze ribbon, some feathery tufts and a cluster of marsh lilies with half-opened bads; the strings of gauze correspond with the trimming.

The three fashtonable colors in militaery, Chartronse absinthe and cresson, may be made becoming to any style of complexion with careful study. They can be arranged with black, cream, or white, even with gold polor; but a general admixture will be fatal. The enormous quantity of lace used both on bonnets and cost tumes indescribably softens the most trying shades telleste rose-color may be used with these pale green for a fair pale complexion; creamy or black lace for a resy brunctic, and a rosy blends may add golden lace, or black gold or gold-embroidered. A cluster of delicate water-green quelter roses with a mash of rosebude may be placed in the yellowish lace that is massed upon the lace frame or a bounct of ceremony. So great is the variety that it would seem an unlawful proceeding for two women to in material, color or arrangement.
Simpler hats, not for the fashionable watering place

as much as for restleating, are extremely pretty, made of ruches plaited and twisted into whatever shape will fithe head and sigle. Naturally those are the beda from which the obt-fashioned flowers spring, spikes of pink; and bine larkspur, sweet pea, golden marigold, sweet brier garjands with the roses and thoras and delicate foliage, Blacs and doffy-down-dillies, brown orange blooms of wall-flowers and volvety-yellow and russel polyanthus. Nothing can be lighter than tuese basket hats with broad brins to shade the face. Travling hatsare preferred with a tail crown and rolled rim somewhat of a masculine style; these are also worn for cosciling and are made of coarse straw either basket woven or the ordinary rough and ready. Gauze scarfs or vells in some instances are deed only passed in loose folds about the crown, fastened behind in a large careless and and the lone ends brought around and caught under the chin with a scarf plu the folds should be so arranged that in event of dust or for other purposes the wide nause may be temporarily drawn over the face. Other styles of triuming consist of a bird's wing or two or three stiff feathers from the tail of a bird, and a scarf of étamine, order, or veivet bands. Scarfs of soft white greundine worked in crosses grown, or rosse-pink Anasene are stracefully wound about a lace struw bonnet or are of ince in which a bird nestex, or a cluster of snowdrops and ferus.

TRAVELLING COSTUMES. are also worn for coaching and are

snowdrops and ferns.
TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
It is darkly hinted that there is a sly movement to ward hoops although there is nothing new "yet." But there is a world of significant meaning in the "yet" as there was in Fouchstone's "if," for it may be inferred a promise is implied. The present fulness of shirts is as liberal now as the law of filness will permit without the assistance of the hoop. The caprices of fashion are manifold. Travelling clouks and wraps are no honger black or tightly fitting. In these days of inxureous painese cars, the ulsiers and dofman-shaped long wraps are made of dest-colored mother, glace alprea, pouges, fontard or summer camer's-har. These are shaped in such a manuser as to adapt of being casily taken of without assistance. A dark gray instgons mobally of a loose polonated design lase mysteriously ent that the armholes for the sleeves are open to the waist yet not discernible from the back, only by long seams, affording an agreeable coolness and no more discomfort than a shawl. The same style is observed in several of ponge with facing a of silk. For a long journey there are wraps of plain gray and checked mobalt. The skirt and back are laid in pleats, the caps and collar are faced with silk of the same dark color, the class of hammered oxidized silver is concealed by a knot and ends of ribbon. This convenient wrap perfectly protects the twilled sural or other dress while stopping on route, so that a change of tother dress while stopping on route, so that a change of tother dress while stopping on route, so that a change of tother dress while stopping on route, so that a change of tother dress while stopping on route, so that a change of tother dress while stopping on route, so that a change of tother dress while stopping on route, so that a change of tother dress while stopping on route, so that a change of tother dress while stopping on route, so that a change of the farmed and the stopping on the stopping on the late of the same fabre. An apparently most convenient and useful raveling still is made of fight summer being on the stray has or bonne is trimined with a scarf of the same fabre. An apparently most convenient and useful results of the stray in the same fabre. An appare there was in Touchstone's " if," for it may be inferred a promise is implied. The present fulness of skirts is as

Madame Demorest, Lord & Taylor and Stern Brothers will please accept thanks for attentions.

DR, NEWMAN ON WOMAN'S CONDITION. THOUSANDS OF WORSHIPPERS AT OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ] OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 18 .- The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society enjoys special privileges here, being the only outside society that has the privi-lege of taking collections here. In 1852 Mrs. Skidmore, Mrs. Dr. Buller and other ladies held a meeting and organized a society. Its meeting is one that attracts a large audience. The treasurer, Mrs. Rev. J. Simmons, reported the receipts as \$8,000 since the organization was formed. This morning a congregation of over 6,000 assembled to hear the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman preach from the words: "The Lord Gave the Word; Great was the Company of them that Published it." Dr. Newman. gave the revised version, which reads, " Great was the

stance:
Those who tarry at home share the spolls. The women

at the Resurrection had seen a vision of angels. Blessed

are the women who see visious of angels. These women

that woman does not owe her position to Christianity.
Under Heathenism were many honorable and
cultured women, such as Cornelia and Cleopatra. What has Christianity done for women ! Consider the condition of women under the best civilizations of the world. Roman civilization, which is applanded to the skies, possessed high intellect, rare con mercial advantages, a jurispredence that commanded the respect of the known world, and has contributed laws to all nations. Under the Roman law woman was a sinve; she had no property rights. Even her life was at the mercy of her husband. Under Constantine, in the fourth century, she was accorded rights in her own property, and in the sixteenth century, under Justinian, the laws were further modiander Justinian, the laws were further modified. Under the Christianity preached by Paul there comes that triumvirate of womanhood—Phebe, Doreas and Priscilla. The speaker cited Monica, the mother of St. Augus, who has moved the hearts of all Christendom; Helena, the mother of Constantine, whom are called to the throne, and who sided him in reaching the comb of Jesus. We find among the Tentonic races a profound respect for womanhood, for they supposed that she held commission with God. Christianity abolished the slavery of the wife and elevated her to the position of a companion. Nowhere, ontside of our own land and England, is woman so cared for as in Germany. He cited Buddhlam, Confucionism and Brahminism as religious under which woman is decraded and demed all rights in herself and in humoriality. How grand the Master appears in His treatment of woman! He took off the abackles. Two of Mis personal friends were women. He defended her tenderly. He took the part of the decraded. He rolled back prejudice. He demonred polygamy and proclatined monogamic marriage and He went back to Eden and and proclaimed that one man and one woman should constitute the family. This afternoon Mrs. Rev. H. Jackson, who with her musband had been in India for ten years, spoke briefly of the work in the schools and orphanages there. The Rev, Mr. Jackson spoke of the 200,000,000 of Hindows and the 150,000,000 of Tansonigration of souls is universal. The new for the rise they will return to God. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson sang a number of hymns in the language of India.

The leve, J. K. Morris, of the Tabernacle Church of the work in the schools of the control of hymns in the language of India. fled. Under the Christianity preached by Paul there

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson sang a number of hymns in the language of India.

The Rev. J. K. Morris, of the Tabernacle Church of Philadelphia, preached this ovening on "Peter's Walk on the Sea," a picture of the Christian life. The worst savage with faith can be a saint as ensily as any human being. Sitting Buil, trusting in Jesus, would make a saint as easily as any of our most favored sons. The Presbyterian Tabernacle, Asbury Park, enimed its share of the great multitudes now solourning by the sea, is hear the Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, of Philadeliphia.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK AT CHAUTAUQUA.

EXTERESTED CHOWDS ON THE SAKE-SOME OF THE MEN PRESENT. CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 16 .- John W. Vrooman. of the Republican State Committee, arrived herelfrom Herkimer with his wife last night and Senator Warner Miller is expected here to-morrow. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is spending some time here. Last night he cas invited on to the Amphibheatre platform and at hancellar Vincent's suggestion received the Chajua salutes the blooming of Chantauqua lilies and the waving of white handkerchiefs from 5,000 people. The came salute was given President Lewis Miller, who had

distairtived from Akron, Ohio.

There were 3,000 persons in attendance at the various epartments of the Assembly Sanday-school this morn ng. At 11 o'clock, in the Amphitheaire, the Rev. Dr. Barles F. Decens, of the Church of the Strangers, New Charles F. Peens, of the Charles of the Strangers, york, delivered the har calcurrate sermon to the graduating class of the Chaulangua Literary and Scientific the for the present year. There was a large attendance. Dr. Dreems had for his topic: "The One New Man." He said that he was no optimist because he was christiat. The Caristiat religious was the only hope-intelligion. Turough Christianity the world was making intelliged and softiatal progress. Mankind was

a after mone new man, a safter money a christian Association or mosting was held. B. F. Jacobs, of Culcago

corolled.

Connector Vincent addressed the Society of Christian Chices, which is composed of young people, at 4 of clock. At 5 of clock this evening addresses on "Aggressive Christian Work" were d-livered by B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Frowleridge, of Now-York.

The International Sunday-school Executive Committee his been in session here several days. There were present B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, chairman; Ira H. Evans, of Aristin, Tex.; the Rev. J. H. Babbitt, of Swanton, Vi. iw. A. Duncan, of Syncase; the Revs. A. I. Hobbs, D. D., of Lontsville; J. L. Huribut, D. D., of Plainfield, N. J.; W. A. Crawford, of Kornstown, Va.; J. W. Lupton, of Charksville, Tean., and John McEwen, of Torouto, Camala; T. B. Sweet, of Topeka, San.; Frank Woods, of Graffon, W. Va., and the Rev. C. C. McLean, of St. Augustine, Fla.; E. Plyson Porter, of Unicago, was re-elected statistical secretary for two years. Edwin G. Wheeler, of Walla Walls, Washington Territory, Maska and Entish Colonians, and was instructed to co-aperate with the local hunday-school associations in his territory in gathering statistics, if was decided that a series of Sunday-school meetings should be held in the New-England states in the fall. A series of similar meetings in the Southern States in the Northwestern States and Territorics in the summer of 1886. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the venture Committee at Churchanga, on the Teurslay before Recognition Day in 1886.

CHINESE SCROLARS TO HAVE A PICNIC. ouncellor Vincent addressed the Suciety of Christian

CHINESE SCHOLARS TO HAVE A PICNIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16 (Special) .- The Chinese Sunday-school scholars, of whom there are 260 in this city under the care and taition of Mrs. John icas, Miss E. Hoopes, George A. Cooke, A. Walde ovenson and J. Pasy Moy, will be given a picule on August 24. The Chinamen in every laundry in town are in a state of intense excitement and expectancy as in a state of intense means. There are over 600 Chinamen in Philadelphia, and it is an assured fact that every man of them will be present at the please. The exercises on the ground whi be of a religious character, and it is shought by the orginators of the please that much benefit in a religious sense will accrue to the Chinames from their day's respite from work. DEDICATING A JEWISH SYNAGOTE

The old Norfolk Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Nos: 52, 54 and 56 Norfolk-st., was purchased by a Hebrow congregation about three months ago, for by a Henrew congression and accidented to the service of the Jewish religion. There was hardly standing room for all who came to hear the services; and two policemen and a deputy sheriff kept back a crowd of 200 persons who stood on the sidewalk and in the street in front of the new sparrogue. The services were begun by a male choir, which sang: "How Benatiful ner Tuy Tents. On Jacob." The Rev. Dr. Liberman then preached the dedication serment in German, after which the choir sang the XXIVth Paulm, during which the leading members of the synagogue marched to the altar cach carrying a written seroil of a saparate book of the Old Testament. As they passed slowly into the aisless, to solomn made, the congregation crowded around them and kassed the gold tringe coverings of the secolis. Then the seroils were deposited in the sanctuary. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Isanes, Editor of The Jewish Messanger, spoke a few words in English. He asked this Hebrew Friends to contribute liberally to pay for the building and the repairs, which will contribute to the surface was followed by music, and speeches by Dr. D. Brekes and Adolph Cohen. Rabel Ash has been chosen as the rabble of the synagogue, which was named Beth Hamedrash Hagodal. \$40,000. Yesterday it was dedicated to the service of

CELEBRATION OF A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY. The twenty-fifth anniversary of St. Liborus

There is vary little irimining on these tailor-made costumes that are always gaided and governed by the most perfect simplicity with the understanding that the inuterial be due and the color quiet. The experienced traveller who comprehens human nature on the road knows that to be quietly and fashionably dressed in fabrics of the finest without osternation is the way to command respect and attention. Jewelry, fringes and lace ruin the harmony which should exist, and are an offence against good taste. This does not apply to those whose travels are confined in a drawing-room car to some watering place for the season.

There are endiese varieties of small mantics for cool cyclings, and for the reign of the dog siar comes exquisite black lace shapes with a mixture of sliks and claborate beading. Other varieties show a uninging of sik, lace and brocade. This style reaches some distance below the waist and has a full trimuing of lace; as a matter of ecotomy in fabrics, this little wrap is recommended. The sleeves are lace and the plain. Others of the inocaded or the plain. Others of the mantic shape may also safely partake of different fabrics; wood and sik for example, with elaborate garriture of beadwork and lace. A wasp of small improved doman shape of black processed and for the plain. Others of the inocaded or the plain. Others of the inocaded or the plain. Others of the mantic shape may also safely partake of different fabrics; wood and sik for example, with elaborate garriture of beadwork and lace. A wasp of small improved doman shape of black processed of the plain of the reign of the late of the society was defined to a discourse by the Rev. P. D

GRANT AT WESTMINSTER.

NOTES ON THE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN THE

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPO

If ever there was a spontaneous tribute to the memory of a great soldier, that of yesterday to General Grant was spontaneous Doe of the London papers this morning speaks of invitations having been issued to those who sat in the choir. Not one was issued. There can be no harm in saying exactly what occurred. The first communication between the American Committee and any Englishman was with the Prince of Wales. The Prince had already expressed a desire to show some mark of respect to General Graut. He was asked whether he prefer that an invitation to be present at the Abbey should be sent to him. His answer was, " No; that Company of Women that Published it." He said in sub- he thought it would show a higher respect to his memory if he volanteered to be present, whether in person or by representative." That settled the question, if question there were. If the Prince of Wales was not to, be invited, nebedy, according to have awakened antagovism against the missionary work. Many reviews and publications take the ground English etiquette, could be invited. In one or two cases, owing to absence from town or other reasons, notes passed between members of the committee and those present. In each case it was said that no invitation was sent. None could have been. No-body but the committee appointed by the American Minister had authority to issue invitations, and the committee voted there should be none. It was desirable to know who meant to come in order that places might be reserved for them in the choir, where but a hundred seats were available; the rest being occupied by the clergy of the Abbey and the choristers. Places were reserved so far as possible, but some eminent personages arrived without notice and had to be provided for at the last moment. The Dean of Westminster gave up his own stall to Mr. Forster. Sir Lyon and Lady Playfair had seats found for them somehow, and others were in like

> not unexpected, but was wholly unsolicited. Her Majesty acted on her own impulse without, so far as I know, a suggestion from any one about her; certainly none from outside. Colonel Ewart, whom she sent as her delegate, is an officer of distinction, a Guardsman, and one of her equerries. The Prince was at Cowes and Lieutenant-General Sir Digliton Probyn, controller of his household, represented him. We hear to-day that, at the suggestion of the Prince, the flags of the Castle at Osborne, of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes and of the yachts assembled for the regatta were at half-mast during the Abbey service; a thoughtful and characteristic thing for him to do. The Duke of Edinburgh was present in the person of Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, controller of his household, gand Major Egerton came in behalf of the Duke of Connaught. Perhaps it should be said that in the case of loyalties it is the custom to send some officer attached to the royal household or royal person. The Queen never attends a ceremony. The Prince of Wales, as I have said earlier, would have come himself had circumstances permitted. The presence of the Duke of Cambridge meant several things. He is a grandson to George III., the Queen's cousin, and Commander-in-Chief. With him were Lieutenant-General Tyrwhitt and Captain St. John Mildmay. Many officers came for the War Offices and Horse Guards; foremost among them Lord Wolseley, and nothing was more remarkable in this great gathering than the number of military men, and no homage could have been more grateful to the object of it than theses. The Marquis of Lorne may be taken to represent his father the Duke of Argyll, his wife the Princess Louise, and the Dominion of Canada, of which he had been Governor-General. Mr. Gladstone's health was such that it was un-

The presence of a representative of the Queen was

certain on Tuesday morning whether he would be able to come. The air of Westminster Abbey is now thought beneficial to throats and Mr. Gladsto throat is still in a very delicate condition. He had been staying over Sunday with Baron Fordinand le Rothschild at Woddesdon, the wonderful place which the Baron has literally created within the last ten years. He had been unable to say a word to the deputation which greeted him there. His physician protested against his running any risk whatever. However, he came, and with him Mrs. Gladstene. He and Mr. Forster, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, both in the Cabinet at one time or another, represented the late Government. The actual Government sent two Ministers among those highest in Cabinet rank, the Earl of Iddesleigh, First Lord of the Treasury, whose interest in America would have brought him in any case, and the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Privy Seal, who was asked by Lord Salisbury to attend. Two sons of Lord Indesleigh are married to two Americans; one of them, as you know, to a daughter of Mr. Fish, and lives in New-York.

I will not go over again the list of those present which I have sent by telegraph. Not a few of them came to London from the country, some from long distances, expressly in order to attend this service, Among these were Chief Justice Waite (who came from Scotland), Lord Wolseley, Mr. Henry James and the Dean of Westminster himself. I omit also many other particulars which have already been sent, but express the feeling of the committee that too much cannot be said for the kindness of the Dean of Westminster in everything that relates to this memorial service. It rested wholly with the Dean to offer the Abbey, or to withhold it. His offer, and his conduct of the services, and his ready acquiescence in every wish of the committee, entitle him to the warmest gratitude of Americans in both countries.

A black bordered programme headed "Westminster Abbey. Fuesday, August 4, 1885, at 3 p. at.," announced to the great congregation assembled that the service was "in memory of General Grant, late President of the United States, and formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Army." The order of service had been carefully chosen by the Dean, but what was most remarkable of all was the holding of the service itself. It was unique For once, a thing has been done in England for there was no precedent. Never before have the gray arches and groined roof of Westminster Abbey esounded to funeral strains in honor of a great can who was not an Englishman, and who died beyond the seas. Nobody asked, nobody seemed to care, whether this had been done before or not. He was a great American, and that was enough. Critfsm, if criticism anybody were disposed to offer, was silenced by the sanction of royalty, of two Governments speaking for the two great parties which decide between them the whole political authority of the kingdom; -of all that is most angust most revered in England, of nearly every voice that it eard with respect. .

The congregation was largely American, but fat more largely English. There never can have been Americans enough in Loudon to crowd transepts and choir and nave as they were crowded yesterday with that mourning multitude of men and women Besides, the physiognomy and costume of the two peoples, the same yet so very different, are not easily mistaken one for the other. Wherever you tooked, whether among the great personages seated in the choir, or amid those beneath the lantern, or the throngs who stood patiently out of hearing, you saw the two Nations mingled. The English was not less sympathetic, not less moved, not less reverent in his bearing, than the American who had just been bereaved of his foremost fellow citizen. Eight years have not passed, said Archdeacon Farrar, since General Grant and Dean Stanley were walking together through the Abbey, and the Deau was explaining to the General its wealth of great memories. The reminiscence was a happy one. General Grant had then and long before then attained the fulness of his fame, yet there can hardly have come into his mind the thought of what onor Westminster Abbey had in store for him. No American will ever repeat Nelson's cry at Trafalgar, but the memory of this homage to an American in the great church of St. Peter will outlive the peerage and even the church itself.

That no incident of honor to the memory of the American General might be wanting, one of the most eloquent and famous of the English elergylprononneed his funeral oration from the pulpit of the Abbey. If we had been allowed to choose, we should have chosen Archdeacon Farrar, but before we had met to consider the matter we were told that he had offered to take any part in the service